terprise, encourage extravagant expenditures and produce industrial stagnation with consequent unemployment and other attendant evils.

The problem is not an easy one.

prejudice and passions engen by decades of controversy betwo schools of political and ASKS PROTECTION FOR THE mic thought—the one believers in protection of American industries, the other believers in tariff for revenus only-must be subordinated to single consideration of the pubhe interest in the light of utterly hanged conditions.

"Before the war America was heavily the debtor of the rest of the world and the interest payments she had to make to foreign countries on rican securities held abroad, the nomic disturbance.

The close relation between the manufacture of dyestuffs, on the one hand, and of explosives and one hand, and of explosives and one hand. American securities held abroad, the expenditures of American travelers she had to pay to others, about balance the value of her pre-war favorable balance of trade.

"During the war America's exports have been greatly stimulated, and ined prices have increased their On the other hand, she has purchased a large proportion of the prived of the means of meeting it pretofore existing.

Europe can have only three ways seting the favorable balance of trade in peace timest. By imports or by establishing new credits. Europe is in no position at the present time to ship gold to us nor could we contemplate large further imports of ASKS CONGRESS TO ENCOURAGE gold into this country without concers. The time has nearly passed for International governmental loans and it will take time to develop in this country a market for foreign secur-

tend to prevent foreign countries from obvious. I would urge approval of the plans already proposed to the settling for our exports by shipments Congress by the Secretary of Agriculof goods into this country could only ture to secure the essential facts refrom paying for our exports and quiestion, through the proposed entherefore of preventing the exports larged programmes for farm management studies and crop estimates.

The productivity "I would urge, also, the continuance of the country, greatly stimulated by of Federal participation in the building of good roads, under the terms of existing law and under the direction of the countries and any ports to foreign accountries taken to prevent imports further action on the part of the States and the Federal Government to preserve and develop our forest countries to preserve and develop our forest to preserve and develop our forest to practice of better methods on private practice of better methods on private preserves to be the practice of the countries and the catenator of the statement of existing law and under the direction of present agencies; the need of further action of present agencies; the need of further action of the part of the statement of preserves and develop our forest the p and produce industrial stagnation and

MUST BE PREPARED TO BUY IF

pared to buy. Whatever, therefore, may have been our views during the period of growth of American busi"Perhaps the way might be cleared
for many of these desirable reforms out of the fact that American business agencies for leadership.

Is full grown and that America is the "I would oall your aftention to greatest capitalist in the world.

isfy the growing needs and op-portunities of America. The proincial standards and policies of the past, which have held Amerfoan business as if in a strait-Jacket, must yield and give way to the needs and exigencies of the new day in which we live, a day full of hope and promise for American business, if we will but take advantage of the opportunities that are ours for the asking.

The recent war has ended our isolation and thrown upon us a great duty and pesponsibility. The United States must share the expanding world markets. The United States desires for itself only equal opportunity with the other nations of the evil. world and that through the process of friendly co-operation and fair competition, the legitimate interests of the nations concerned may be suc-

cessfully and equitably adjusted. ASKS FOR RELIEF OF THE RETURNED SOLDIERS.

There are other matters of importance upon which I urged action at the last session of Congress which are still pressing for solution. I am sure it is not necessary for me again to remind you that there is one immediate and very practicable question ramulting from the war, which we suiting from the war, which we bould meet in the most liberal spirit. It is a matter of recognition and relief of our soldiers. I can do no better than to quote from my last message right this very action:

"We must see to it that our returnation of the same assisted in every seattleable way to find the places for the same assisted in the same assisted in every recommended by Attorney General and should be suncted. In this direct connection I would call your attention to my recommendations on Aug. should meet in the most liberal spirit. It is a matter of recognition and relief to our soldiers. I can do no better than to quote from my last message urging this very action:

ing soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country. This can be done by trolling and bringing down the presdeveloping and maintaining upon an ent cost of living, which contributes adequate scale the admirable organi-scation created by the Department of the Congress acted. If the Govern-Labor for placing men seeking work, ment's campaign is to be effective, it and it can also be done, in at least is necessary that the other steps sugone very great field, by creating new ASKS FOR EXTENSION OF THE

opportunites for individual enterprise. "The Secretary of the Interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be heiped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the Federal Government has airendy prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation and also on many

fundamental change has taken of the cut-over or neglected areas place with reference to the position which lie within the limits of the similar, permanent provisions and of America in the world's affairs.

OLD CONTROVERSIES ON TARIFF the liberty of recommending very and to exclude them from interstate urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the Congress.

DYESTUFF INDUSTRY.

In the matter of tariff legislation, beg to call your attention to the tatement contained in my last measage urging legislation with reference to the establishment of the chemical and dyastuffa industry in America:

"Among the industries to which special consideration should be given is that of the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemi-cals. Our complete dependence upon German supplies before the war made the interruption of trade a cause of exceptional eco-

nous gases, on the other, morever, has given the industry an ex-sptional significance and value. Al-lough the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the programme of international disarmament, it will, nevertheless, be a polley of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well-equipped chemical plants. The German chem-American securities previously held abroad, has loaned some \$5,000,000,000 to foreign governments, and has built her own ships. Our favorable balance of trade has thus been greatly thoreased and Durope has been declared by the farmer performance of the successful maintenance of that the Congress pass a law regulated for example, by the laws of the brought into competition before the again, is a thoroughly knit monopoly capable of exercising a competition of a performance of trade has thus been greatly inside and dangerous kind.

"During the war the farmer performance of their compression of their compression of the permitted period, and require that goods released from storage shall in the compression of their compression of their compression of the permitted period, and require that the congress pass a law regulated for example, by the laws of the brought into competition before the kept in storage, prescribe the method of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and require that the congress pass a law regulated for example, by the laws of the prought into competition before the again, is a thoroughly knit monopoly capable of exercising a competition of a period of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period and period of the prought into competition before the prought into competition before the state of the prought into competition before the prought into competition before the state of the prought into competition before the prought into competition before the state of the prought into competition before the prought into competition before the state of the prought into competition before the prought into c

"During the war the farmer per-formed a vital and willing service to the Nation. By materially increasing the production of his land, he supplied America and the Allies with the increased amounts of food necostrade in peace times: By imports sary to keep their immense armies in shipment should have plainly marked into this country of gold or of goods, the field. He indispensably helped to upon each package the selling or margor by establishing new credits. Eu- win the war. But there is now scarce- ket price at which they went into ly less need of increasing the pro duction in food and the necessaries

FARM PRODUCTION.

"Ask the Congress to consider means of encouraging effort along these lines. The importance of doing everything possible to promote production along economic lines, to im-"Anything, therefore, which would life more attractive and healthful, is

publicly owned forests; better support for country schools and the more definite direction of their courses of WE WANT TO SELL.

If we want to sell, we must be prealong lines related to rural sanitation in rural districts and the building up of needed hospital and medical facilities in the localities.

must now adjust our own economic by a fresh, comprehensive survey made of rural conditions by a congest of the fact that American business of the farmers and of the agricultural

the widespread condition of political restlessness in our body politic. The causes of this unrest, politic. The causes of this unrest, while various and complicated, are superficial rather than deepseated. Broadly, they arise from, or are connected with, the failure on the part of our Government to arrive speedily at a just and permanent peace, permitting return to normal conditions; from the transfusion of radical theories from seething European centres pending such delay; from heartless profiteering resulting in the increase of the cost of living, and leatly from the machinations or passionate and malevolent agitators.

WANTS MINIMUM OF RESTRIC.

WANTS MINIMUM OF RESTRIC-

TIONS ON LIBERTY. "With the return to normal condi-tions, this inrest will rapidly disap-pear. In the meantime it does much evil. It seems to me that in dealing with this situation Congress should not be impatient or drastic, but should seek rather to remove the causes. It should endeavor to bring should seek rather to remove a causes. It should endeavor to bring our country back speedily to a peace villingness to deal with these industrial wrongs by establishing the basis, with ameliorated living conditions under the minimum of restrictions upon personal liberty that is consistent with our reconstruction problems. And it should arm the rederal Government with power to be reserving and safeguarddeal in its criminal courts with those persons who by violent methods would abrogate our time-tested insti-

"With the free expression of opinion and with the advocacy of orderly political change, however fundamental, there must be no

18, pointing out legislative measures which would be effective in con-

FOOD CONTROL ACT. "I renew and strongly urge the necessity of the extension of the present Food Control Act as to the period of time in which it shall reperiod of time in which it shall re-main in operation. The Attorney General has submitted a bill provid-ing for an extension of this act for a neriod of six months. As it now stands it is limited in operation to the period of the war and becomes inoperative upon the formal procla-mation of peace. It is imperative that it should be extended at once. The Department of Justice has built up entensive machinery for the our-

pose of enforcing its provisions, all of which must be abandoned upon the conclusion of peace unless the pro-visions of this act are extended.

"During this period the Congress will have an opportunity to make shipment, if the requirements of the law are not complied with. Some such regulation is imperatively necessary. The ahuses that have grown up in the manipulation of prices by the withholding of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life cannot otherwise be effectively prevented. There can be no doubt of either the necessary or the legitimetry of such or the legitimacy of such

"As I pointed out in my last message, publicity can accomplish a great deal in this campaign. The aims of the Government must be clearly brought to the attention of the consuming public, civic organiza-tions and State officials, who are in a position to lend their assistance to our efforts. You have made available cur efforts. You have made available funds with which to carry on this campaign, but there is no provision in the law authorizing their expendit ture for the purpose of making the public fully informed about the efforts of the Government. Specific recommendation has been made by the Attorney General in this repard. the Attorney General in this regard l would strongly urge upon you its immediate adoption, as it constitutes one of the preliminary steps to this

also renew my recommendation all cases bear the date of their receipt. It would materially add to the serviceability of the law, for the purpose we now have in view, if it were also prescribed that all goods released from storage for interstate storage. By this means the pur-chaser would always he able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer.

"I would also renew my recom-mendation that all goods destined for interstate commerce should in every case, where their form or package makes it possible, be plainly marked with the price at which they left the hands of the producer.

FEDERAL LICENSE LAW FOR IN-TERSTATE COMMERCE.

"We should formulate a law requir-ing a Federal license of all corporations engaged in interstate commercand embodying in the license, or in the conditions under which it is to be issued, specific regulations designed to accure competitive selling and pre-vent unconscionable profits in the method of marketing, gluch a law would afford a welcome opportunity to effect other much needed reforms in the business of interstate shipment and in the methods of corporations which are engaged in it. But for the which are engaged in it. But for the moment I confine my recommendations to the object immediately in hand, which is to lower the cost of

No one who has observed the march of events in the last year can fail to note the absolute need of a definite programme to bring duction and a reduction in the cost of living if laber and capital are to be antagonists instead of part-

ners. "Sound thinking and an honest desire to serve the interests of the whole nation, as distinguished from the interests of a class, must be applied to the solution of this grea

BITTERNESS CAUSED BY INAC-TION IN EUROPE consider this matter in a vigorous way has produced bitterness and jealousies and antagonisms, the food of radicalism.

"The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances. An unwillingness even to discuss these matters produces only dis-satisfaction and gives comfort to the extreme elements in our country which endeavor to stir up disturbances in order to provoke Governments to embark upon a course of retaliation and repres-

sion.
"The seed of revolution is repremust not be negative in character. It must be constructive. It must prehend the general interest. Th antidote for the unrest which manifests itself is not suppression, but a deep consideration of the wrongs that beset our national life and the application of a remedy.

means of preserving and safeguarding lives and health in dangerous

"It must now help in the diffi-cult task of finding a method that will bring about a genuine demo-cratization of industry, based on the full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some or-ganic way in every decision which directly affects their welganic way in every decision which directly affects their wel-

fare.
"It is with this purpose in mind that I called a conference to meet in Washington on Dec. 1 to consider these problems in all their broad as-pects, with the idea of bringing about a better understanding between these two interests.

ONLY ONE WAY FOR GAINING INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

"The great unrest throughout the world, out of which has emerged a demand for an immediate considera-tion of the difficulties between capital and labor, bids us put our own house in order. Frankly there can be no permanent and lasting settlements between capital and labor which do not recognize the fundamental concepts for which labor has been

cepts for which labor has beer struggling through the years.
"The whole world gave its recognition and endorsement to these fundamental purposes in the League of Nations. The statesmen gathered at Versailles recognized the fact that the world stability could not be had by reverting to industrial standards and conditions against which the average workman of the world had revelted. It is, therefore, the task of the statesmen of this new day of change

and re-adjustment to recognize world conditions and to seek to bring about through legislation conditions that will mean the ending of age-long antagonisms between capital and labor and that will hopefully lead to the building up of a comradeship which will result not enty in greater contentment among the mass of workmen but also bring about a greater prosperity to business itself.

To analyze the particulars in the

To analyze the particulars in the demands of labor is to admit the jus-tice of their complaint in many mat-ters that lie at their basis. The workman demands an adequate wage, workman demands an adequate wage, sufficient to permit him to live in comfort, unhampered by the fear of poverty and want in his old age. He demands the right to live and the right to work amid sanitary sur-roundings, both in home and work-shop, surroundings that develop and roundings, both in home and work-shop, surroundings that develop and do not retard his own health and well being, and the right to assovide for his children's wants in the matter of health and education. In other words, it is his desire to make the condi-tions of his life and the lives of those dear to him tolerable and easy to hear.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT STATES RIGHT PRINCIPLE.

"The establishment of the principles regarding labor laid down in the offers us the way to industrial peace and concillation. No other road lies open to us. Not to pursue this one is longer to invite earnftles, bitterness and antagonisms which in the end only lead to industrial and social

"The unwilling workman is not a profitable servant. An employee whose industrial life is hedged about by hard and unjust conditions, which he did not create and over which he has no control, lacks that fine spirit of enthusiasm and voluntary effort which are the necessary in-gredients of a great producing entity. Let us be frank about this solemn matter. The evidences of world-wide unrest which manifest themselves in violence throughout the world bid us pause and consider the means to be found to stop the spread of this con-tagious thing before it saps the very vitality of the Nation itself.

"Do we gain strength by with-holding the remedy? Or is it not the business of statesmen to treat these manifestations of unrest which meet us on every hand as evidences of an economic disorder and to apply constructive remedies wherever neces-sary, being sure that in the applica-tion of the remedy we touch not the vital tissues of our industrial and economic life? There can be no re-cession of the tide of unrest until constructive instrumentalities are set up to stem that tide.

MUST RECOGNIZE RIGHT OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

"Gevernments must recognize the right of men collectively to bargain for humane objects that have at their base the mutual protection and welfare of those engaged in all industries. Labor must no longer be treated as a commodity. It must be regarded as the activity of human beings, possessed of deep yearnings and desires. The business man gives his best

thought to the repair and replenish-ment of his machinery, so that its usefulness will not be impaired and be paid to the human machine, which after all propals the machinery of the world and is the great dynamic force that lies back of all industry and progress. Return to the old standards of wage and industry in semployment are unthinkable. The terrible tragedy of war which had just ended and which has brought the world to the verge of chaos and disaster would be in vain if there disaster would be in vain if there should ensue a return to the condi-

"Labor not only is entitled to an adequate wage, but capital should receive a reasonable re-turn upon its investment and is entitled to protection at the hands of the Government in hands of the Government in every emergency. No Government worthy of the name can 'play' the elements against each other, for there is a mutuality of interest between them which the Government must seek to express and to safeguard at all cost.

PUBLIC HAS A PREDOMINANT RIGHT TO PROTECTION.

"The right of individuals to strike is inviolate and ought not to be inter-fered with by any process of Govern-

ent.
"But there is a predominant right, and that is the right of the Government to protect all of its Government to protect all of its people and to assert its power and majesty against the challenge of any class. The Government, when it asserts that right, seeks not to antagonize a class, but simply to defend the right of the whole people as against the irreparable harm and injury that migth be done by the attempt by any class to ursurp a power that

trial disputes which in the past have led to war and disaster? America, witnessing the evil consequences which have followed out of such disputes between the contending forces must not admit itself impotent to deal with these matters by means of an improvement in the conditions of deal with these matters by means of peaceful processes. Surely there must be some method of bringing to-gether in a council of peace and amity these two great interests, out of which will come a happler day of peace and co-operation, a day that will make for some comfort and hap-piness in living and a more tolerable

justing the differences between capi- the interests of a class must be ap- \$100,000,000 DEMAND AMRICA MUST MEET THE TEST

OF HER INFLUENCE. of her soldiers, she demonstrated her power to vindicate on foreign battle-fields her conception of liberty and justice. Net not her influence as a mediator between capital and labor cern be proclaimed to the world.

cern be proclaimed to the world.

"There are those in this country who threaten direct action to force their will upon a majority. Russia to-day, with its blood and terror, is a painful object leason of the power of minorities. Nit makes little difference what minority it is—whether capital or laber, or any other class. No sort of privilege will ever be permitted to dominate this country. We are a partnership or nothing that is worth while. We are a democracy where the majority are the founded this Government have been defeated and forgotten.

"In America there is but one way by which great reforms can be accomplished and the relief sought by classes obtained, and that is through the orderly averaged.

clauses obtained, and that is through the orderly processes of representa-tive government. Those who would propose any other method of reform

threats, nor loss her composure or calmness in these distressing times. We can afford, in the minds of this day of passion and unrest, to be selfcontained and sure. The instrument of all reform in America is the straight road of justice to all classes and conditions but to follow this road to realize the full fruition of their objects and purposes. Let those beware who purposes. Let those beware who would take the shorter road of disorder and revolution. The right road is the road of justice and orderly

PRESIDENT CHIDES **CONGRESS FOR NOT**

(Continued From First Page.)

cided to deal with it in a separate message, as also will he discuss the expression of opinion or the advorailroad problems in another com- cacy of orderly political exchange munication shortly to be sent to interfered with, he thinks the Gov-Congress.

Mr. Wilson's message is the product of many weeks of thought and a by violent methods would abrogate careful examination of what he be- our time-tested Constitutions." lieves to have been the negligence of Congress in failing to act on the its power to produce may always be at its height and kept in full vigor and motion. No less regard ought to the growing descent of the gr

efficiency in government and argues should ensue a return to the conditions of the past.

"Europe, itself, whence has come the unrest which now holds the world at bay, is an example of standpatism in these vital buman matters which America might well accept as an example not to be followed but studiously to be avoided. Europe made labor the differential, and the price of it all is enmity and antagonism and prostrated industry. The right of labor to live in peace and comfort must be recognized by Governments and America should be the first to lay the foundation stones. first to lay the foundation stones upon which industrial peace shall be eign buyers and keep up her export trade.

The President broke a precedent in his message he quoted from previous utterances of his own. Possibiy this was due to the fact that he was conserving strength as he lay on his sick bed attempting to compose his message, or possibly it Lawrence and Magin in 1914. was the most significant way in which he could call attention to the GASKILL FOR TRADE BOARD. indifference which the Republican Congress has exhibited to previous

migth be done by the attempt by any class to ursurp a power that colly Government itself has a right to exercise as a protection to all.

'In the matter of international disputes which have led to war, statesmen have sought to set up as a remedy arbitration for war. Does this not point the way for the settlement of industrial disputes, by the establishment of a tribunal, fair and just alike to all, which will settle inclusionable passage:

PUTS HEART IN PLEA TO CURB URREAT.

WIREST.

It is evident, however, that Mr.

Wilson put his heart in that portion of the message which deals with labor unrest and the dangerous rise of the boundary and foundational fair and just alike to all, which will settle inclusionable passage:

PUTS HEART IN PLEA TO CURB Grant T. Himses were nominated to the permanent rank of Brigadiers.

Edgar E. Clark of lows was renominated to the permanent rank of Brigadiers.

Edgar E. Clark of lows was renominated to the interstate Commerce Commission.

PIED.

FLANAGAN.—WILLIAM A.

The Funeral Church (Frank E. Campbell), Broadway and 66th st.

PRICE.—HENRY CLAY PRICE passed as the New York residence. I East

labor. There can be no settled conditions leading to increased production and a reduction of the cost of living if labor and capital are to be antagonists instead of partners.

condition among all classes of men sire to serve the interests of the Lost Black for sear on Friday, Nov. 28 near Cortainly human intelligence can develop the some scoreptable tribunal for ad-whole nation as distinguished from the cortain of the class some scoreptable tribunal for ad-whole nation as distinguished from the cortain of t

plied to the solution of this great and pressing problem. The failure "This is the hour of test and trial for America. By her prowess and strength and the indominable courage duced bitterness and jealousies and

"The only, way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to be weakened and her own failure to remove the grievances. An unwil-settle matters of purely domestic con- linguous even to discuss these matlinguess even to discuss these matters produces only dissatisfaction and gives comfort to the extreme elements in our bountry which endeavors to stir up disturbances in order to provoke governments to embark on a course of retallation and repression.

"The seed of revolution is repression. The remedy for these must not be negative in character. It must be constructive. It must comprehend the general Interest. The antidote for the unrest which manifests itself is not suppression but a deep consideration that beset our National life and the application of a remedy. GOVERNMENT HAS THE RIGHT

TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE. to the Industrial Conference now meeting and declares that the "evidences of world-wide unrest which manifest themselves in violence throughout the world bid us pause and consider the means to be found to stop the spread of this contagious

of the nation itself." Mr. Wilson proceeds to say that the right to strike is inviolate, but that the Government has "the right to protect all of its people and to assert its power and majesty against

thing before it saps the very vitality

the challenge of any class." There is no doubt that Mr. Wilson is uttering a defense of the injunction proceedings in the recent coal strike. Moreover, the President seeks to remove misunderstanding of the course of Attorney General Palmer in recommending legislation to deal with radicalism. Mr. Wilson points out that he is in hearty sympathy with this legislation, because, while he would not have the free ernment should have the power to prosecute and punish persons "Who

The President contends that legislation to curb the extremists and many measures recommended for ac- Anarchists must be accommanied. tion in previous messages. There however, by prompt attention to are other things, however, which Mr. those ills in the body politic which

the shorter road of disorder and

DIVE COORE SOTU HOUR

	diles.	Laps.
Goullet and Madden		6
Eaton and Kaiser		6
McNamara and Magin		6
Egg and Dupuy	742	6
Buysse and Spissens	742	6
Brocco and Verri	742	6
Spencer and Chapman	742	6
Keller and Weber		6
Carman and Lang		6
Aerts and Beyle		6
Hanley and Lawrence		6
Coburn and Kopsky		6
Hill and Drobach		6
Bello and Thomas		*6
Tiberghen and Chardon	742	6

Wilson Appoints Him to Succeed Fort-Generals Advanced.

Any way, he repeats his own request for legislation giving farms and homesteads to the returned soldiers as contemplated in Secretary Lane's bill which was unacted upon in the last session, and he urgos again the creation of Government facilities to assist the returned soldier and sailor in getting the right job.

PUTS HEART IN PLEA TO CURB UNREST.

It is evident, however, that Mr.

Wilson put his heart in that portion

Fort—Generals Advanced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Noison B. Ganskill of Burlington, N. J., was nominated to-day by President Wilson as a member of the Francis Commission to succeed J. Franklin Fort, whose resignation because of ill health was announced yeaterday.

Seven general officers of the army were nominated to higher rank, as follows: Joseph H. T. Dickman, James G. Harboard and Francis J. Kernan were nominated for the rank of Major General Henry P. McCain, James H. McRae and William S. Graves, and Brig.-Gen. Henry Grant T. Hines were nominated to the permanent rank of Brigadiers.

Edgar E. Clark of lowa was renominated a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

70th st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 2, at 5,15 o'clock. Bervices private. No flowers.

MEMORIAL NOTICES an improvement in the conditions of DUNNE, — In memory of MICHAEL labor. There can be no settled conmass to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock at St. Augustine's Church, 187th st. and Franklin ave., Bronz.

Sound thinking and an honest de- LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

FOR AEROPLANES IN AMERICAN MARKET

antagonisms, the food of radicalism. Commission Reports Many Eager to Purchase Throughout U. S., but Small Supply.

> Next to the imperious demand for sugar and its alcoholic by-products, what Americans most crave at present is acroplanes. Take it from the Commission of the Aero Club of America and the Aerial Teague of America. The Commission has just finished an investigation in forty-nine cities, and its report was made public to-day, Here are a few significant lines

> from the report: "American aircraft manufacturers can sell 10,000 aeroplanes

> on a business basis. "Many people, unable to get new planes, are willing to buy second hand military ones, and

th demand for these is so emor-

mous that deliveries are impossible in adequate quantities. "Close to 1,000 military planes have been sold in the middle and porthwestern cities visited. "Railroad magnates were ready to spend \$20,000,000 on aeroplanes for aerial transportation lines if

"There are complaints from Latin American countries that

Christmas

a Dweets a

manufacturers could supply

want to spend at legat \$50,000,000 on planes, but cannot get them.

The domestic and foreign demand, if it could be met, would amount to \$190,000,000 next year in the American market."

ITALY TO PUT CURB ON D'ANNUNZIO RAIDS

Notifies Jugo-Slavs Peace Council Instructions Will Be Carried Out-Fiume Case Postponed.

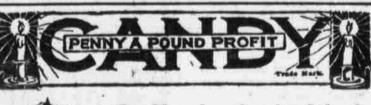
BELGRADE . Dec. 1.-The Italian overnment has informed the Jugo Slav Government that the instructions of the Peace Conference for preventing the advance of Gabriele D'Annuncio forces on Spalato will be carried out. PARIS, Dec. 2 .- The Supreme Cour. PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Supreme Council with Premier Clemenosau presiding decided to-day that the question of Fiume should not be settled in the Hangarian peace treaty, but be reserved for final decision by the allied and associated powers. This eliminates any objections on the part of either the Italians or the Jugo-Slave to sighing the treaty on account of Fiume.

The Council refused the Jugo-Slav request for the cost mines of Pecs, Hungary, leaving their disposition to the reparations commission.

NEW ORLEANS DRY AGAIN.

U. S. Ctrouit Court Grants Welt Stopping Sale of Whisker.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2 .- Judge R. M. Walker, in the United States Ch Court of Appeals, ot-day granted ar order for supersedeas sought by the United States attorney, putting a stop of liquor sales here under the injunction granted last Wednesday by District Judge Foster.



For Churches, Sunday Schools, Societies, etc. Our famous Mixed Candies in 30 Pound

Cases With or Without Folding Boxes THE acute shortage of Sugar and the tremendous demand that will

be made for Christmas Candies constitute the most powerful arguments for Early Ordering-either by Mail or through any Loft Store.

-Our Big Daily Special

For To-Morrow, Wednesday, Dec. 3rd

Other Attractions for Tuesday

BOSTON BROKEN CANDY—These are big twisted burs of Old flavors of Fruits, Minta and Spices. They never fall to delight candy lovers, both big and little. 29C

MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED ASSORTED FRESH FRUIT — The 69c

For exact location see telephone directory. The specified weight includes the container.

FUNERAC DIRECTORS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

The Church Without Spire or Belfry By DR. BERTHOLD A. BAER

Thousands have asked and often I have wondered why Frank E. Campbell had named his institution for burial and cremation, Broadway at 66th Street, "The Funeral Church."

So I asked him. 'About twenty-five years ago," said Mr. Campbell, "the New York Tribune sent a journalist to write up' my place, at that time located on West 23d Street. I was the first so-called 'undertaker' who dared to extensively advertise in daily papers and, as everything that is new, my ads attracted attention.

That journalist wrote a beautiful article under the heading, 'The Church Without Spire or Belfry.' In it he told how Frank E. Campbell, knowing New York to be a homeless city and one-third of its population to live in hotels, rooming houses, institutions or apartments, all unfitted for the housing and the care of the dead, founded an institution where the dead may lie; not in cold, bare rooms, not alone without attendants, but in homelike surroundings, amongst men and women who care; at a place where the family and their friends may come at any hour. day or night, and make the 'Church Without Spire or Belfry' their home while their dear one is there.

"He told of names, famous in science, art, literature and commerce, of professional men and men of finance, of people of every land and nation, of every creed and of those without belief; for the Church is non-sectarian, dedicated by all religious denominations.

"A few years later, the last rites over the Tribune writer's remains were held in the place he loved, which often he had visited, and which he had named "The Funeral Church.' "

Since that story has been written, The Funeral Church has a greater, a better home, Broadway at 66th Street, with a chapel still on 23d Street. beautiful church-still without spire or belfry-a church of pure gothic design, fills the entire second floor of two buildings. The third and the fifth floors of the same two buildings contain private suites, parlors, individual rooms, all beautifully furnished; rooms of different sizes to supply the need of all those who, in this homeless City of ours, recognize the need of a place like The Funeral Church.